Virginia Gazette, & Petersburg Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & FRIDAY, BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(NUMBER 749.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1796. (FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.)

Mecklenburg County,

October, Quarterly Court, 1796.

John Marshall, Plaintiff.

Against

Richard Baskervill, Henry Moody, and Francis Moody, which said Henry and Francis are sons of Henry Moody, deceased, Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife, Abraham Bruforf and Mary his wife, which said Phebe Campbell and Mary Beufort are daughters of the said Henry Moody, deceased, Elizabeth Beufort Moody and P. Moody infants and daughters of William Moody, deceased, who was also son of Henry Moody deceased, Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendants Charles Campbell and Phebe his wife—Abraham Bruford, and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Bruford Moody, and P. Moody—not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the second Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in Richmond or Petersburg, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy,

Teste WILLIAM BASKEVILLE, C. Cur.

J. & E. Newcomb,

Have lately received, and now for Sale, at their STORE on Bolling-brook street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE and Fine CLOTHS.
Plain and Printed CASIMERES.
Coatings and Halfthicks.
Kendal COTTONS.
FLANNELS.
Striped and Rose BLANKETS.
An assortment HOSIERY.
CALICOES.
Irish LINENS.
Chintz SHAWLS.
Bandanna and Muslin HANDKERCHIEFS.
Silk, Cotton and Linen ditto
And sundry other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO, they have for Sale in the

GROCERY LINE,

West India RUM.
Peach and Apple BRANDY.
CHERRY-BOUNCE.
Sherry, Port and Teneriffe WINE.
PORTER.
Loaf and Brown SUGAR.
COFFEE.
Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS.
ALSPICE and PEPPER.
POWDER, SHOT and SALT-PETRE.
4d, 6d, 8d, and 10d, wrought NAILS.
SALT, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash, Corn, or Tobacco.

Petersburg, October 21, 1796. (tf.)

PETERSBURG, Nov. 25. 1796.

THE following five hogsheads of tobacco, now lying in Bollingbrook warehouse, and which have been there upwards of two years, will be sold agreeable to law, if not applied for in three months from this date.

No. 1254 tare, 148, nett. 1352, inspected 3d December, 1788, in the name of Roger Atkinson—No. 2412, tare 165, nett. 1125, inspected 24th of March, 1789, in the name of Young, Mc'Lemore—No. 42, tare 157, nett. 1120, inspected 13th of October, 1791, ditto—No. 158, tare 112, nett. 973, inspected 22d of October, 1788, in the name of major Richard Harwell—No. 2284, tare 127, nett. 1161, inspected 24th of March, 1791, in the name of James Farrar.

GOODWYN & ARCHER, Inspectors.

AS WILLIAM ARCHER late inspector at Bollingbrook warehouse, has departed this life, it is requested, that all persons who have any claims against the warehouse, will make them known to the subscribers; and those who are indebted to the warehouse, it is hoped will immediately pay off their respective accounts to

STEPHEN GOODWYN.

November 25. 6t

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of my Stable in the night of the 2d instant, a PALE BAY HORSE, about 8 years old last spring, 5 feet high, long mane and tail, shod all round; he trots, paces and canters, is in good order, and there is only one white spot on him, and that is on his near shoulder. I will give Ten Dollars for the Horse, and Twenty Dollars more on conviction of the Thief.

ROBERT EVANS, jun.

Petersburg, Nov. 5, 1796.

Blank Bonds for sale at this Office.

JUST ARRIVED,

Fresh Raisins,
Currants,
Candied Orange Peal,
Barley Sugar,
Sugar Candy,
Carraway Comfits,
Peppermint drops,
Coriander Comfits,
Cinnamon,
Mace,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Salt Petre,
Tamarinds &c.

W. MOORE,

Who has received in Addition to his former Stock,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDECINES,

Perfumery, Confectionary, Shop Furniture, Toys, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the lowest Terms,—

ALSO,

Hatters's Bow-strings,
Aqua Fortis,
Verdigrease,
Oil of Vitriol,
Quicksilver,
Red Tartar,
Copperas,
Logwood,
Crucibles,
Pumice Stone,
Borax,
Spanish Annatto, &c.

Hair Powder plain and perfumed,
Powder Bags & Silk Puffs,
Windsor Soap,
Wash Balls;

POMATUMS.

Lilly, Cowslip, Marrow, Cinch, and five scent'd Pomatums in Pots and Rolls.

ESSENCES OF

Bergamot,
Lavender,
Lemmon,
Musk,
Thyme,
Rosemary,
Rhodium.
Glass Cylinders for Electrical Machines,
Nipple Pines & Glasses,
Marble and Glass Mortars,
Glass Funnels,
Glass Stoppers, and Specie Bottles of all sizes,
Vials in Sorts,
Glass and Cork Stoppers,
Smelling Bottles,
Elastic Steel Trusses,

Patent Razor Ball,
Pluta Brothers ditto,
Sealing Wax, Red and Black,
Waters,
Castile Soap white and mixed,
Patent Water Colours in Boxes, from 15s. to 42s.
Camel Hair Pencils,
Indian Rubber,
Gold Leaf,
Tooth Brushes,
Court Plaisters,
Shaving Boxes,

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Vermilion,
Gamboge,
Patent Yellow,
King's Yellow,
Prussian Blue, in cakes,
Stone Ochre,
Amber,
Gum Copal,
Shell Lac,
Spts Turpentine.

INSTRUMENTS.

Surgeons Needles,
Tooth Instruments,
Cupping Instruments,
Pocket ditto,
Cases of Scalpels,
Spring Lancets in Morocco Cases,
Common Lancets.

Gawland's pectoral vegetable Lotion, an infallible remedy for all disorders of the skin, in bottles, at 14s each.

ALSO,

Will be opened in a few days, a Large Quantity of

GROUND RED WOOD, ditto MADDER and FUSTIC.

Petersburg, December 1, 1796. (tf)

John Renaud,

Has just received,

And has for SALE, at his STORE in OLD Street, a few doors below the Lunatic Bridge,

An additional supply of the following

GOODS:

WEST INDIA RUM in hogsheads,
N.E. RUM in hogsheads and barrels;
French BRANDY in pipes,
Peach and Apple BRANDY in barrels,
Madeira, Sherry, Claret, and Teneriffe WINE,
MOLASSES in hogsheads,
PORTER in hampers,
Loaf and Brown SUGAR. COFFEE,
Hyson, Green, Souchong and Bohea TEA,
PEPPER and ALLSPICE,
POWDER and SHOT;
NAILS,
Stone, Earthen and Glass Ware,
8 by 10 GLASS in boxes,
Sad Cords and Leading Lines,
PIPES in boxes,
Bar IRON and CASTINGS,
BACON, FIDDLES,
Long and Half BOOTS,
SHOES, Looking Glasses, OIL,
HONEY in demijohns, LAMPBLACK,
RICE, GINGER, NUTMEGS,
SALT, Loose and in Sacks,

ALSO, he has for Sale a small Assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine and Fine Cloths, Coating and Halfthicks, Kendal Cotton, Flannels, Striped and Rose Blankets, Callicoes, Irish Linen, Rugs, Men's and Women's Stockings, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold low, for Cash or County Produce.

Cash given for Tobacco and Beeswax.

Petersburg, November 18, 1796. tf

Blank Bills of Loading

For SALE at this OFFICE.

John Taylor,

Copper-Smith, from Liverpool,

SENSIBLE of the favors conferred by a generous public, returns his thanks, and begs leave to observe, that the numerous orders on hand for stoves for burning WHITE COAL, are in great forwardness, and as he imports the copper very strong, they will be found to be of a very different quality to stills in general, and equal to any imported;—the advantages of my improvement, to wit: a large patent wide neck, large cap, and free access for the copper into condensation, with my patent worm of copper, covered or lined with pewter, is generally experienced.

A fresh, clear, and general assortment of thick sheet copper, with pewter and bottoms, is daily expected. The treatise on distillation in practice, is ready for the press, and will be dispersed to every purchaser.

I will sell my privilege in my patent right, to coppersmiths who may wish to use it, and will prosecute those who may attempt to infringe it, without my consent in writing. Due attention to all orders by post, will be paid. James river tobacco, or other country produce, taken in payment.

Richmond, Sept. 14, 1796.

N.B. Patent worms will be supplied, if preferred to my patent worms. I. T.

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Just Received and now for sale at

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Comprehending almost every useful and fashionable article, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for ready payment.

Petersburg, October 28, 1796. (tf)

D. Mackenzie,

HAS received by the late arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL his

FALL GOODS,

And daily expects the balance, some of which are in packages, for economy. Boots and will be sold at a low advance by the package or piece.

He has also come to hand

Sack and Lose SALT.
Bad Green COFFEE, in bags barrels and tierces.
Brown and Loaf SUGAR.
Genuine Sherry WINE, of superior quality.
FRENCH BRANDY, of first quality.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, produce, or on short credit.

Petersburg, October 21, 1796. (tf.)

John Ellis,

Has received by different arrivals from Europe, and will be offered for sale, by wholesale and retail, on Monday next, in the house formerly occupied by HUGH HUNTER, deceased, and immediately opposite Halloway and Stoke's store, in Old-street,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING of almost every article in the Dry Good line, either useful or ornamental; having selected his goods from the different manufactories, he is enabled to dispose of them on such terms, as must render them an object to those, who conceive it their interest to purchase with cash.

N. B. Country merchants will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Petersburg, Oct 26, 1796. (tf)

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined business in the Town of Petersburg, has removed his office to his house situated on the lower end of Bollingbrook street, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earnestly wishes to adjust all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceased, and as surviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the state about six months hence, he gives this public notice, to those who have any just claims against said firms, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwise this notice shall be plea in bar—and those persons who cannot make it convenient to discharge their accounts immediately, are requested to give their bonds. Every possible indulgence will be given to those who punctually adjust their accounts.

Petersburg, October 31, 1796.

William Sharp,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his STORE to that lately occupied by JOSIAH & EDWARD JEFFERS, at the corner of Bollingbrook street, where he is opening a very handsome and choice assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season—which he will sell on moderate terms.

Petersburg, October 10 1796.

At a Quarterly Session Court, continued and held for Lunenburg County, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1796.

Henry Corran, administrator of James Corran, deceased, which administrator is assignee of Lewis Burwell, surviving executor of Edward R. Yates, deceased, Complainants,

Against

John Barry, George Craghead, attorney in fact for the said John Barry, and Daniel Robertson Defendants. } In CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Barry not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel—It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on or before the second Thursday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Gazette, either in Richmond or Petersburg for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the county aforesaid.

A Copy,

Teste THOMAS TAYLOR, D. C. L. C.

NEW BOOKS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLAIR'S SERMONS. [Likewise a few of the 2d Vol. for those subscribers who have received but the first Vol.]

DR. LOLME'S view of the Constitution of England, which is compared both with the Republican form of government, & the Monarchies in Europe—neatly bound 6s.

Bishop SEABURY'S Sermons—2 Vol. 8vo. 18s.

BATE on Regeneration, 6s.

Vicar of Wakefield, 2s. 3d.

Christian Resolutions, or thoughts on Religion—by Bishop BEVERIDGE, 9d.

Religion of the fashionable world, 2s. 3d.

History of the Pelewites; a new and wonderful nation, lately discovered in the Great South Sea, by the shipwreck of the unfortunate Capt. WILSON, 1s. 3d.

RUSSELL'S seven famous Sermons, 1s. 3d.

Thoughts on repentance, by a Clergyman of the Episcopal church, 7½d.

LEWIS'S church Catechism explained for the use of children, recommended by Bishop MADISON, 9d.

MANNERS' 16 Sermons—excellent for poor families, price 1s. 4d.

Friendly Instructor, or a Companion for Young Ladies and Gentlemen—warmly recommended by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 9d

Sure and certain methods of attaining a long and healthy life, by CORNARO, an Italian nobleman, when he was near an hundred years of age, 2s 3d.

Sermons on the education of youth—by Dr. DODDRIDGE, price 2s 6d.

The Mourner, or a choice cordial for those who have lost dear friends, 1s. 3d.

Token for Children, or curious history of some wonderful children, 1s. 3d.

Silvan Letters, 1s.

NELSON'S Instructions for young persons preparing to be confirmed by the Bishop, 4½d.

Fables for the Ladies, 1s

Golden Cabinet of Secrets—a jewel for families, price 3s.

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling books, &c. with many pretty little books for children.

ALSO,

A FEW MAPS of the State of KENTUCKY.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Town of Petersburg, a negro fellow by the name of ANTHONY, a bright Mulatto, about 23 years of age; about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, walks rather stiff in one leg, which I believe is his right, and has scars in his leg and thigh, where it has been cut for a white swelling. He has a variety of clothes and some very good—I expect, as he has been accustomed to go by water, that he has made off by that means, and may probably be about Norfolk.—All masters of vessels are forewarned against employing him, or carrying him out of the state—he formerly was under the direction of Thomas Pollard, deceased, of Petersburg, who used to hire him out to go by water. I will give the above reward to any person who will secure him in any goal, so that I get him again.

DANIEL ROBERTSON.

Lunenburg, November 28, 1796. 10t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Co-partnership of JAMES CHALMERS and Co. of Halifax county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the concern will please apply to James Chalmers for settlement. Those indebted are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscribers or either of them; no indulgence will be given to such as fail to settle their accounts, and pay in the whole or in part this fall, giving security and security, if required for the balance.

JAMES CHALMERS.
HORSBURGH & BRENNAN.

THE Subscriber will open at the person's store, a small Assortment of

GOODS,

On his own account, where customers who discharge their former balances shall be supplied, on the best terms.

JAMES CHALMERS.

Petersburg, October 27, 1796. (8w)

AUTHENTIC.

NOTES

In support of Mr. ADET's official communication to the Secretary of State.

[*Continued from our last.*]

(No. 3.) The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary having complained to the Secretary of State that the attorney of the United States, had caused the privateer La Vengeance to be arrested without an affidavit or other authentic testimony; on the 11th August, 1795, the Secretary of State sent him an answer which Mr. Troop had addressed to him in the absence of Mr. Harrison, district attorney of New-York; in which is this passage—

"As to the suit against the privateer, it "was commenced by Mr. Harrison as at- "torney for the district, upon an official "disclosure to him, by the Spanish Consul, "of the evidence which led him to suppose "the privateer had been fitted out and arm- "ed within the United States. Mr Har- "rison upon receiving this disclosure felt "himself called upon by considerations "which, as a public officer, he could not "resist, to proceed against the privateer un- "der the 3d section of the act of Congress, "entitled, An act in addition to the act for "the punishment of certain crimes against "the United States, passed 5th June 1794 "This section works a forfeiture of the "privateer, one half to the use of any per- "son who shall give information of the of- "fence and the other half to the use of the "United States. No person having ap- "peared in quality of informer, to institute "the suit, Mr. Harrison, according to the "course of the common law, filed an in- "formation in behalf of the United States "solely against the privateer, as you will "perceive by the copy of the information "already transmitted to you.—No law of "the United States and no law or usage of "this state, requires the information to be "founded upon any previous affidavit, or "evidence of the truth of the matters al- "ledged in it. The filing of an informa- "tion is an act entirely in the discretion of "the officer intrusted by law with power of "doing it; and if he should abuse his pow- "er, he stands upon the footing of all pub- "lic officers who are guilty of malversation "in office. In the present instance Mr. "Harrison has acted from the best of his "judgment upon the duty of his office, af- "ter officially obtaining information from a "public officer, who conceived himself like- "wise bound by a sense of duty to commu- "nicate the information."

When the undersigned minister plenipotentiary renewed the charge on the 3d Ven demiaire 4th year, (24th Sept. 1795) to the Secretary of State, and still complained that an affidavit was not required to cause a privateer to be arrested—he expressed himself in these words;

"But I again renew the assertion, that an "affidavit is not necessary for ordering the "arrest of a vessel."

What is the law, what is the usage, which establishes the prosecution for reparation of an offence, before it be ascertained that it has been committed; and what certainty then had the attorney? His opinion! Upon what it is founded? The complaint of the Spanish agent, since there was not a single affidavit.

Now, sir, upon mere suspicions which the enemy interest will not fail always to bring forward, the French privateers are to be subjected to seizure! Such a measure tends to nothing less than to paralize the 17th article of our treaty.

The Secretary of State, in reply, sent to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary the copy of a letter from Mr. Harrison, of the 3d Oct. 1795, in which is this remarkable passage—"In this whole business, however, "I have undoubtedly acted from my own "opinion, founded upon such evidence as "came to my knowledge; and as in similar "cases, I must necessarily, in the first in- "stance, be unacquainted with the opinions "and convictions of others, I know of no "other rule by which I can be guided, un- "less when I am honoured with the direc- "tions of the chief executive Magistrate."

The Secretary of State thus closes his letter of the 16th of October covering that of Mr. Harrison.

"You will perceive that whatever may "be the event of the suits pending in court "concerning her (the privateer) and her "prize, the public officer, Mr. Harrison, is "supported in his proceedings by the laws "and usages of this country, upon such evi- "dence and information as in the case re- "ferred to were produced."

(No. 4) In virtue of this law the tribunals were only authorised to decide on cases in which the neutrality of the United States shall have been compromitted. Yet these tribunals conceived they had a right to pronounce upon prizes made by the French, in almost an indefinite manner. In the affair of Glass and Gibbs against the ship Betsey, the de- Supreme C- nals could decide - to enemies or to neu- of Joost Janson against the - -w Catharina Magdalena, it was decided that naturalization granted in the territories of France to American citizens, during the war, could not give them the right either of serving or of commanding on board of French privateers; that the prizes made by such, although legally commissioned, were not valid; a distinction is established between a legal and an illegal privateer; it was judged that they had a right to pronounce on this legality; and consequently on the validity of the prizes: it was finally decided, that a prize made at sea with the assistance of an illegal privateer, was void and should be restored.

It was according to these first decisions of the supreme court, that the district attorney of Virginia wrote officially, on the 28th March 1794, to the vice consul at Norfolk—"No vessel can be condemned as prize but "in district courts, which are the proper "admiralties of the United States." The enemies of France understood, or did not understand this mode; but they availed themselves of it; and in order to cause French privateers to be arrested, they had recourse to the law of 5th June 1794.

At this period however, the law had put into the hands of Government a sufficient power for preventing the arming and equipping of privateers in the ports of the United States. By the letter of the Secretary of the treasury of the 4th of August 1793, the collectors of the customs were authorised, and even required, to visit, in the strictest manner, not only all privateers, but all vessels entering or going out of American ports. The law of the 5th of June authorised the President to support the exercise of these functions with military force. Of course, they did not neglect to visit, with the greatest rigour, all French vessels, privateers and others, during their continuance in the ports of the United States, and at their departure. They did not quit these ports but under the eye and with the express permission of the officers of the government, for it had forbidden the collectors to clear them, if they committed the least violation on the neutrality of the United States: in which case they might be seized and confiscated. Yet, whether they had entered the ports of the United States, armed, and also went out armed; or had since been armed for war in French ports, scarely did one of their prizes enter but she was arrested by order of the federal court.

The proceedings were instituted and pursued without any of the forms for protecting citizens. As the undersigned minister plenipotentiary has said, the assertion of an enemy of the Republic was sufficient for causing a prize to be seized, often the privateer which had brought her in, and sometimes for the arrest of her captain, no proof was required from the enemy consul who instigated the arrest; he was not obliged to give security for the damages which might result from the procedure, if it were unfounded; the captain was not allowed to remain in possession of his property, on giving security for its value; the prizes were not valued; they simply placed them in the hands of the officers of justice; rarely were they permitted to be sold; and then the sale was made with slowness, and not till the consent of the two parties was obtained. In fine, when much delay and expence, notwithstanding the shifts of a crafty chicanery, the complainants proved nothing they advanced, the prizes were adjudged to the captors, but refused indemnification for damages and losses occasioned by the seizure.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary knows but two affairs that of La Nostra Seniora del Carmen, at Rhode-Island, and that of La Princesse de Asturies at New-York, where security was given to the party complaining, and where damages and interests were allowed to the captors—yet the tribunals have always allowed damages to the captured, when they have declared the prize illegal. The least pretext was sufficient to obtain from a tribunal the arrest of a prize; it was sufficient to alledge that the privateer had taken one or two cannon, one or two barrels of powder, opened some port-holes in the territory of the United States.

In the affair of the two prizes of the French privateer Les Citoyens de Marseilles, which entered the port of Philadelphia, armed and commissioned, repaired in the same port, and sent out under the eyes of the government, the only thing in question was that some port-holes were pretended to have been opened in the vessel after her departure from Philadelphia; the Court of Charleston was of opinion that the holes had been opened, and condemned the two prizes. The superior courts did not adopt this opinion, and the first sentence was reversed; but after how long a time, how much care, fatigue, pain and expence?

In the affair of the Princesse des Asturies at New-York as will be seen hereafter, only two cannon and a score of fuzees were in question; behold what is called an armament, behold how words are abused!

Prizes have been arrested under still more frivolous pretexts. The privateer La Parisienne had infringed a revenue law of the United States, she was seized and condemned by the district court. This tribunal doubtless agreeable to rules prescribed by the law, had restored this vessel to her owners, on making them pay her value. The privateer after having executed several cruizes of the short- out and made two considerable prizes: one was sent into Charleston and the other into Savannah. They were both arrested at the instance of the English consuls, under the pretext that the tribunal had acted illegally, by restoring the confiscated privateer; that notwithstanding this restitution and the payment of her value to the treasurer, she had always remained the property of the United States, and could not make any lawful prize. This ridiculous assertion was seriously opposed in the district and circuit courts, and in the supreme court of the United States; at the close of the proceedings which lasted near two years, the prizes were adjudged to the capters, but without allowing them damages.

In like manner, have been treated the rich and numerous prizes of the French privateers La Mere Michelle, Le Bruies, Le General Laveaux, et Le Vengeur. The captors have gained their causes in three courts, and have not obtained damages.

Were it necessary to cite here all the vexatious proceedings commenced against French vessels, the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, would be obliged to write a volume. He contents himself with adding to what he has just said, the affair of the Vengeance and that of the Cassius.

Affair of the Vengeance.

At the beginning of 1794, the predecessor of the undersigned charged the captain of La Dorade, a French galliot, with a particular mission for S. Domingo. He ordered him to go to New York with his galliot, to take some powder which was at Sandy-Hook, on board the frigate La Semillante, belonging to the Republic, and which made part of her equipment, and to carry them to General Laveaux. This vessel had formerly been armed for war; she had been built with port-holes; consequently she attracted the particular attention of the government. Many difficulties were thrown in her way; but finally, after having submitted to all the requisite inspections, she sailed with a formal clearance from the collector of the customs of Philadelphia. She went to New-York, where the captain acquitted himself of his mission, and thence to Port de Paix, where the powder was delivered to Gen. Laveaux. At that place this galliot was sold to an inhabitant of St. Domingo, who armed her, equipped her completely, partly at Port de Paix and partly at Cape Francois. She was called Le Vengeance, and given to Capt. Berard, as commander, who sailed from St. Domingo with a commission in good form, and a crew entirely French, to cruize against the enemies of the Republic. A few days after her departure, she captured a Spanish vessel the Princesse des Asturies, laden with a rich cargo, and carried her into the port of New York, in the summer of 1795.

The Spanish consul availing himself of the facility given him by the law of 5th June, 1794, had the prize arrested under the pretext that the privateer had been armed in the United States, and we saw officers of the government appear to defend his assertion—Mr. Harrison attorney of the district of New York, and Mr. Troup clerk of the district and circuit courts, to which appertained the decision of the cause.

It was under these auspices, that the prize was arrested, and that the captain of the privateer saw himself obliged to defend her against the allegation of a pretended armament—but it was not sufficient to have arrested the prize, they must also attack the privateer. This did not fail to happen.—Shortly after Mr. Harrison, without laying aside his office of attorney for the captured, but acting in this instance in the name of the United States, informed against La Vengeance, and required her arrest under the pretext which had been used for arresting her prize. This information was not founded upon any affidavit or material proof. But Mr. attorney, according to his letter to the secretary of state, had no need of any, he had seen in the hands of the Spanish consul documents sufficient for having the prize condemned. In fine not content with these measures, the same attorney, some time after, the other causes being still pending, exhibited a second information against the privateer and had her arrested anew, for having exported arms in violation of a law in the United States, which was in force when the Vengeance sailed from New-York. This information was made upon the simple declaration of Mr. Giles, marshal of the court, who, as informer, was to have his part of the confiscation. So that all the officers of the district court (except the judge) were interested in the condemnation of the privateer or her prize. It is well to observe that during the course of the process the monies arising from the sale of the prize were deposited in the hands of the clerk (attorney for the Spaniard) those arising from the sale of the prize in the hands of the marshal, informer and intrested in the confiscation—so that their intrest was to spin out these causes by means of ppeal, and so it has happened.

As this la- information is here principally in question, it is proper to enter into some details on the subject. It appeared in the allegation that the privateer had exported from the United States two cannon, twenty muskets, and fifty barrels of powder.

Two cannon and twenty muskets could scarcely be an object of commercial speculation. The existence of the cannon has never been proved, and certainly whatever muskets were found on board, were only for the defence of the vessel, without a wish to infringe the laws of the American government. The powder in truth was of the greatest consequence, but the consul of New-York hastened to give his declaration under oath, and to prove by witnesses, that this powder had been taken from on board La Semillante, and made part of her equipment. Mr. Harrison did not yield to this evidence.

However, the three causes went on: but the yellow fever which took place at New-York, spun them out to considerable length. The judgment of the district court, was not given till November. In the mean time, an express, which captain Berard had sent to St. Domingo, on the first arrest of his prize, had returned with papers proving in the most convincing manner, that the Vengeur had arrived at Port-de-Paix without any armament or equipment whatever, and that she had been sold, armed and equipped wholly, and commissioned as a privateer, on the territory of the republic. These documents were, certificates of the general, the ordonnateur, &c. of the greater part of the principal officers of St. Domingo, the accounts of armament attested by all the providers (fournisseurs) &c. the whole executed in the most authentic form.

The undersigned hastened to communicate these documents to the secretary of state of the United States, and to request that he would order the attorney of New-York district, to stay the proceedings he had instituted in the name of the government. There was nothing done with them, and Mr. Harrison continued his prosecutions.

In fine, the moment came for deciding these three causes. They were pleaded with much preparation before the district court of New-York—The privateer was acquited of the charge of illegally arming, and the prize adjudged to the captor. Mr. Harrison did not appeal as to the privateer; but the cause of the prize was carried to the circuit court, and finally to the supreme court; and these two tribunals confirmed the sentence of the district court.

As to the exportation, the judge was of opinion that the vessel should be condemned for it, and grounded his sentence only on the article of 20 muskets. Some of the attornies for the privateer had considered it as of so little consequence, that they had not conceived it would be brought in question, and had omitted to speak of it in their pleadings. It was natural to appeal from such a sentence; the consul of New-York was the appellant, and required agreeable to a law of Congress, that the vessel should be given up to him, under security during the appeal, but he could not obtain it, the vessel was sold for less than a tenth part of the cost of her armament, and the money was deposited till the conclusion of the process.

The circuit court, as was expected, set aside the sentence which condemned the privateer; but Mr. Harrison not content with all he had hitherto done, immediately appealed to the supreme court of the United States, which was not more favourable to him, and confirmed the sentence of the circuit court: the government, notwithstanding the representations of the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, took a decided part in the appeal, and gave it in charge to Mr. Lee, the attorney general to argue—which he did with much eloquence, but with the success such a cause merited.

Affair of the Cassius.

In the month of Thermidor, of the 3d year (August, 1795) the corvette Le Cassius, belonging to the republic, commanded by captain Davis, and sent by general Laveaux to the undersigned minister plenipotentiary, on a particular mission, requiring her immediate return to St. Domingo, was seized in virtue of an order from the district court of the United States, for the state of Pennsylvania, and her captain was arrested at the suit of a merchant of Philadelphia, to answer for a pretended illegal capture made in virtue of his commission, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

The undersigned minister plenipotentiary complained of this violation of the treaties, and of the law of nations, and requested the government to cause, as soon as possible, the release of the Corvette Le Cassius and her captain. He conceived himself so much the more grounded in this request, as he knew that a like interposition was not now in the annals of the United States, as he knew that the executive power of the state of

Pennsylvania had interposed in a similar case, and in the same manner, in favor of the state of Virginia, and as this measure, dictated by a profound knowledge of the law of nations, and of the reciprocal duties of nations, had been approved and ratified by the tribunals, organs of the law. *(a)* But Mr. Randolph, secretary of state of the United States, replied to the undersigned on the 15th August, 1795—" As long as the " question is in the hands of our courts, the " executive cannot withdraw it from them."

The undersigned insisting on the first Fructidor, in the third year (18th August, 1795) expressed himself in these terms, " I " do not know, nor ought I to know, other " than the government of the United States, " I can not under any shape admit the competency of your tribunals in the different " circumstances which arise on the execution or inexecution of the treaties.— " If these tribunals are the first to violate " them, I can only address myself to the government for reparation of that violation, " otherwise it would be to render the agents " of the French government—the French " government itself, amenable to these tribunals, which would be to reverse principles." Informed that the Cassius and her captain might be liberated on giving security, the undersigned requested, by the same letter, that the government of the United States would itself furnish this security, and knowing that the supreme court of the United States, which was then in session, had the power in certain cases of arresting the proceedings of the inferior courts, on their signifying to them a prohibition, he suggested to the secretary to adopt this sure and prompt method to put an end to this vexatious procedure. Both these requests were refused. The captain of Le Cassius then addressed himself to the supreme tribunal, requested the prohibition, and obtained it. The district court was enjoined immediately to stop the proceedings which had been commenced, and to liberate captain Davis and his vessel.

But at the very instant in which the Marshall was desired to execute the order of the supreme court, he had already in possession a new order from another tribunal, (the circuit court) enjoining him to arrest the vessel anew, upon the charge of an English merchant and naturalized American, stating that this vessel had been formerly armed in the United States, and consequently requested that she should be confiscated, one moiety to himself, the other moiety to the government. The undersigned being uninformed whether this vessel had ever been armed in the ports of the United States, he was also assured that some individuals had only attempted to put on board arms and ammunition, and which they were prevented from doing at the time; but he takes upon him to affirm, that since this vessel has become the property of the French Republic—Gen. Laveaux armed and equipped her wholly at St. Domingo; and that at her arrival here, she had not a cannon or pound of powder which had not been put on board her in the territory of France. This new order was signed by one of the judges of the supreme court, (in quality of circuit judge) who have already ordered the prohibition in the first instance; must have known very well that this vessel was the property of the French Republic; and who must also have known that the circuit court was not competent to this proceeding; which the law and usage have constantly attributed to the district tribunals. But the district court then sat but once a year at Philadelphia; its approaching yet distant session was to be at York Town, and the prosecutor had adopted this roundabout mode to take away every means from the French Republic of obtaining restitution of her vessel, legally, before the expiration of near a year. In the interval, she was to rot at the quays of Philadelphia. This has taken place. The undersigned, from a spirit of conciliation, made an useless attempt with one of the judges of the circuit court to obtain the liberation of the vessel, on giving security; the reply was, that the judge could do nothing of himself; that the court when assembled could alone determine.

(a) Simon Nathan versus the Commonwealth of Virginia. Dallas's Reports, p. 77.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

BOSTON, November 21.

By the brig Industry, captain Mirack, 32 days from Lisbon, we have received accounts, that two days before he left Lisbon the British packet had arrived from Gibraltar, which brought the *alarming intelligence*, that the combined French and Spanish fleets had taken admiral Jarvis, with seven sail of the line, frigates, and all the transports, laden with *troops* and *provisions*, in the straights, bound for Gibraltar, and had brought them into Alicant.—The packet having touched at Lisbon, sailed immediately for England.

At Lisbon, while the Industry lay there, intelligence had arrived, which stated that the Spanish army was on its march for the frontiers of Portugal, some people had affirmed they had actually arrived; the utmost terror prevailed; the English influence was rapidly declining, while the oppressed patriots came from their concealment, and talked boldly on the impolicy of English councils, and painted in strong and forcible colours the approaching ruin of the country, unless recourse was had to immediate pacification.

By the accounts brought by captain *Simpson*, from Delfish, it appears that *Ireland* is on the point of taking her station among the nations of *Europe*—The aristocrats apprehensive of the *revolutionary* movements, have converted that beautiful *island* into a *prison*, the *whip* and the *axe* of the executioner are at work, while the *cries* of *anguish* and *distress* are heard throughout the land. The *people* are bound in fetters, which immediately exerting the energies of Sampson, they will rend as if made of *flax*—*Ireland*, is oppressed, but her exertions will on that account be more terrible—if you diffuse powder in the open air, 'tis harmless, but if you compress its energies it will tear *mountains*.

NEW-YORK, November 26.

We have good authority to believe the election of electors in Vermont is invalid—being grounded only on a *resolve* of the legislature, not a law. This is supposed to have been known to the "patriots" of that state, at the time. It being now too late to correct the mistake, it has leaked out in whispers.

Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, September 23, 1796.

"Yesterday the Spanish fleet composed of 18 ships of the line, 8 frigates, and two corvettes, left this port: It is believed they are bound to Carthagena, with an intention of forming a junction with the Toulon fleet in their way thither."

The ship Lydia, captain Goodrich, arrived at this port on Friday last in 37 days from Lisbon.

Mr. George Pollock, owner of the Lydia, informs (after being questioned) that it was reported at Lisbon that admiral Jarvis's squadron, &c. had been captured in the Mediterranean, by the joint French and Spanish fleets.

The captain with a smile, a person whom we respect, probably unwilling to offend his employers, refused to give any information on the subject, but being told of captain Mirack's account, he could not help confessing, that there was such a report which was believed at Lisbon!

The late governor Crawford, of Bermuda, arrived in this city, about 10 days ago. It is said he was displaced in consequence of having expressed a regret at certain government orders, respecting the Americans.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

Philadelphia, 26th November, 1796.

His Britannic majesty's consul general, for the middle and southern states of America, gives this public notice to the merchants and traders, that he has received advices from his majesty's governor and commander in chief of the island of Martinique, that all foreign vessels, belonging to the subjects of any power or state, in amity with his majesty, laden with provisions of every kind (excepting only salted beef, salted pork and butter) shall and may be admitted into the ports of Fort Royal, St Pierre, Trinity and Martin, until the first day of February next—the importers thereof, paying the colonial duties, and no other—and be allowed to take rum and molasses, for their respective cargoes.

P. BOND.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.

Patrick Henry, has declined accepting the appointment of Governor of this state—and we hear that James Wood, one of the members of the Privy Council is appointed to that office

Accounts from Fort Royal, Martinique, mentions that the mortality among the army, navy and inhabitants at that island, is almost beyond conception. It appears from the returns, that there have died in the army, from the first of April last to the first of September, 5650—that the loss of men among the shipping is not less considerable—that at St. Lucia, it is said to be more sickly and that Abercromby's army was considered as knocked up.

John Ronsby Plater, Francis Deakens, George Murdoch, John Lynn, Gabriel Duvall, John Archer, John Cowpin, John Robertson, John Eccleston, and John Dent, are chosen Electors in the state of Maryland.

☞ *The sale of Mr. Thomas Armistead's property, dec. in Blandford, is unavoidably postponed until Friday the 16th instant, when it will certainly take place.*

By virtue of a decree of the county Court of Brunswick, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 7th of January next,

A TRACT of Land belonging to the heirs of John Warren, lying in the counties of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, on the branches of Jenito creek. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser on giving bond and security.

THE COMMISSIONER.

December 8, 1796. 6*

PETERSBURG, Dec 6, 1796

A GENERAL meeting of the Members of the Bollingbrook Fire Company, is requested at BREWER'S TAVERN on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of organizing the company, agreeably to the Act of Assembly.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and bringing home, or securing in any jail within this commonwealth, two NEGRO WOMEN, the property of Mrs. Holloway of this town, viz. MINOR, a bright mulatto woman, about 22 years of age, of middle size, went off about the 16th of this month, and carried with her a number of clothes, she has a husband by the name of John, the property of Mr. Henry Nolner of this place, who has gone away with her, and it is probable they may both endeavour to pass for free people.

Also, FANNY (mother to Minor) very black, and much marked with the small pox, went away about June, 1795, is a small person, and delicate constitution, coughs a good deal, between 45 and 50 years old—I will give the above reward for both, or ten dollars for either, upon their being brought home, or secured as above. All persons are forewarned harbouring them, and masters of vessels from carrying them out of the state at their peril.

E. B. HOLLOWAY.

Petersburg, Nov. 27, 1796. tf.

Blank Bills of Lading

For SALE at this OFFICE.

To the PUBLIC.

THE School taught in this town, by Mr. Fraser and the subscriber, for some time past, will, at the commencement of next year, be under the sole direction of the latter.

As soon as I knew Mr. Fraser's intention of leaving this place, it was my wish to carry on, in future, the same plan, or at least nearly the same branches of education, in the School. With that view, I wrote to a friend in Europe, desiring him to procure me a person properly qualified for an Assistant, offering very liberal encouragement. My last accounts from that quarter inform me, that a person of the description I wanted, could not then be procured, but that probably some time after one might be obtained.—The difficulty of procuring one in this state, or even from the northward, is well known. As soon however, as I am able to engage one, due notice will be given to the Public.

In the mean time I will continue, as formerly, to teach English, Writing, English Grammer, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. on as moderate terms as the circumstances of the times will admit. The increased expence, however, of living in town, and the prices of tuition in this place having hitherto been lower than in any other principal town in the state, will full justify me in making a small addition to the prices of education here. Until better times shall occur, then, the prices of tuition of the above branches of education, except Geography, will be 6l. 6s. per annum, to be paid quarterly. And, as Mr. Fraser and I have experienced very great inconveniences from a want of punctuality in the payments, it is my fixed resolution to give credit no longer than the end of each quarter. And indeed it must be obvious to every impartial person, that it would be more for the interest of parents and the guardians of children, to adhere to this mode of payment, rather than allow the accounts to run for any length of time; because then the amount becomes considerable, and the payment inconvenient.

No Scholars will be received for a shorter term than a year, unless an express stipulation to the contrary is made at entrance: It is not, however, my wish, for various reasons, to admit any for a shorter space of time. After a short recess at Christmas, the School will meet again on Wednesday the 4th of January, 1797.

ANDREW SYME.

Petersburg, December 8, 1796.

P. S If some time after this I find I can accomplish it, I will open a class for the instruction of young gentlemen in Latin Grammar, until an Usher can be obtained. A. S.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 5, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Town of Petersburg, in the month of June last

A Bay Mare,

Three years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, two hind feet white—she may be known by her sucking wind—she was raised by John Smith, on Nottoway. Whoever will deliver her to the subscriber shall receive Five Dollars reward, and if stolen, on conviction of the Thief, Twenty Dollars. —And was stolen, on Monday the 28th November,

A Brindled Bull Bitch,

Her two fore legs and breast white, and part of her tail cut off. Two Dollars reward will be given for the Bitch, and Five Dollars for the Thief.

3 RICHARD ROWLES.

NOTICE,

THE Creditors of CHARLES TARPLEY, deceased, late of the county of Brunswick, are requested to exhibit their respective claims properly authenticated, against the Estate of the said decedent on the first day of the court to be held for the said county of Brunswick, in January next—that being the appointed time for proportioning the assets of the said decedent, among his creditors, as the law directs.

BENJAMIN BLICK, Sheriff of Brunswick county, acting by order of the court of said county, administrator or manager of the estate of Charles Tarpley, deceased.

Brunswick, December 5, 1796. 3.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 27th of November, 1796, a negro boy, by the name of Charles, about 11 or 12 years old, half of one of his upper fore teeth broke off, and has a remarkable long under lip. Had on when he went off, a jacket made out of an old cotton blanket, and that very large for him, also made double, likewise a pair of old breeches, which reached down to his ankles, and they had been died yellow—he was bare-footed and bare headed, but perhaps he may have got a hat, and an old hat since; also he rode away a small white, or rather a grey mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a pair of old leading lines, made out of new thread—he was seen on Monday the 28th, in Petersburg, and said he was going to carry a letter to his master Ben. Webber, and told others he was waiting to carry home negro cloths—I expect he has gone outward, if not lodged in town. Whoever will apprehend the said boy and mare, or either of them, and contrive them to me, in the lower end of Chesterfield county, near Woodson's ferry, will receive a generous reward, besides what the law allows. All waggoners are forewarned from carrying such a boy in their waggons, as I have understood he was trying to get in some to go up the country!

BAXTER FOLKES.

December 8, 1796.

In order to satisfy the creditors of the late JOHN STURDIVANT, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 29th day of December next,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, (with the cropping utensils thereto belonging) whereon the subscriber now lives, containing two hundred and six acres be the old survey—this plantation lies about half way on the road leading from Petersburg to City-Point; there is a good dwelling-house, with four rooms below them and two above, closets, cellar, &c. and every other house necessary for a family; also a well inclosed yard and garden, apple and peach orchards, a good still, &c. and a well of excellent water in the yard.—One half of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance in six months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security—an undoubted right in fee-simple will be made by

JOEL STURDIVANT, Exor.

Prince George, Cedar Level, Nov. 28, 1796.

For Cork and Liverpool,

The new SHIP

HANNAH,

On her second Voyage.

BURTHEN about 350 hhds. now lying at Portsmouth—ready to take in her cargo, two thirds of which are engaged, and will certainly sail by 15th December. For freight or passage, apply to Hector M'Neill, in Petersburg, or the subscriber.

JOHN COX.

Portsmouth, Nov. 18, 1796 (eott.)

In the High Court of Chancery.

VIRGINIA:

Between

William Call, Plaintiff.

And

Mary Slowman Scott, executrix, &c. of Thomas Scott, Thomas Scott, Francis Scott, James Scott & Frederick Scott, sons and devisees of Thomas Scott, deceased, by the said Mary Slowman Scott, assigned their guardian; John Boisseau, Martha Lanier, executrix of Lewis Lanier the elder, and Lewis Lanier the younger, Defts.

THIS cause came on this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to be heard on the bill, answers and exhibits, and was argued by counsel on behalf of the plaintiff, no counsel appearing on behalf of the defendant; on consideration whereof, the court doth adjudge, order and decree, that unless the defendants do, on or before the tenth day of April next, pay unto the plaintiff, the principal money, damages and costs, due by the bills of exchange in the bill mentioned, with the costs expended by the plaintiff in prosecuting this suit, the said defendants and their heirs, and all persons claiming under them, be from thenceforth barred and foreclosed of their equity and right to redeem the lands described, and the slaves named in the indenture, among the exhibits recited in the bill, with the increase of the female slaves; and in case of default in the payment thereof at the time aforesaid, that Robert Turnbull, William Cole, Daniel Dodson and William Wills, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in the Petersburg Gazette, do expose to public sale by auction, for ready money, the lands and slaves mentioned in the said indenture, and the increase of the female slaves; and out of the proceeds of such sale, satisfy the plaintiff his said demand, and the surplus if any, after deducting the expences attending the said sale, pay to the defendants and make report thereof to the court; unless the said defendants on or before the tenth day of the term next after publication of this decree, shall have been made for three weeks successively in the Gazette aforesaid, shew cause to the contrary; and liberty is reserved to the infant defendants to shew cause against it at any time within six months after they shall severally attain the age of twenty one years.

OCTOBER the 7th, 1796.

So much of the decree made in this cause on Tuesday last as relates to the defendant John Boisseau is set aside, the said defendant having died previous to pronouncing the said decree; and on the motion of the plaintiff, a subpœna to revive against the representatives of the said John Boisseau is awarded him returnable here, &c.

A copy,

Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

THE death of Mr. WEISIGER makes it indispensibly requisite, that the business carried on under the late firm of Baird and Weisiger, and John Baird jun. and Co. should be closed; those who are indebted, are once more requested to come forward and settle, or pay off their respective balances, as no longer indulgence will be given—John Baird, jun. and William Baird, have the books and papers, and will settle and receive payments—Those who are indebted to me in my private capacity, will please take notice, that as their debts have been long due, unless they now come forward and make payment, or renew their bonds, no longer indulgence will be given them.

I will rent my place in the lower end of Blandford, called Boyd's tenement, there is a commodious dwelling-house which commands a beautiful view of the river and street, with all necessary out houses, and an excellent meadow, containing in all about 16 acres—entry will be given at Christmas.

I will also rent the store in Blandford lately occupied by Baird and Weisiger, it is large, convenient, and well adapted for carrying on business, and has good lumber houses; possession may be had immediately

I will dispose of an elegant new chariot, built under my own eye—the springs, axle-trees and iron work, with handsome harness for four horses, imported from Philadelphia. Twelve months credit will be given on bond and security.

JOHN BAIRD.

Prince George, Greencroft, Nov. 28, 1796.

WILL be Sold on the first Monday in January, to the highest bidder, at the plantation on Meherrin river, near Pennington's ford, in Brunswick county, if fair, if not, the next fair day, eighteen or twenty NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, consisting mostly of prime working hands, together with the stock of horses, cattle, sheep, crop of corn, oats and fodder, plantation utensils, with sundry other articles too tedious to enumerate. The sale to continue from day to day, until the whole personal estate is sold; twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums above five pounds, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to the executors.

All persons having demands against the said estate, will be kind enough to send their accounts properly attested, and the amount of the bonds or notes due them, that as speedy provision as the situation of the estate will admit of, may be made for their discharge, by the

EXECUTORS.

October 22, 1796.

Houses and Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove into the country very shortly, and being desirous to discharge the few debts due to his Creditors in this town, and not wishing to wait the tardy collection of those due to himself,—offers for sale, the HOUSES and LOTS, where he now resides, on Blandford Hill. The improvements consist of a handsome Dwelling-House, and other suitable buildings, for a genteel family. Particulars may be known on application to Mr. William Hazall, or to

C. M'NLOVE.

Petersburg, Nov. 25, 1796. 2m3

LONDON, October 13.

A council was held in the closet after the levee, at which all the Cabinet Ministers were present: when Lord Malmesbury was introduced, and received his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Executive Directory of France, into which he was sworn with the usual forms and had the honor to kiss the King's hand; and afterwards took leave of his Majesty on going to Paris.

The cabinet dinner yesterday evening was at Mr. Pitt's; and a Council was afterwards held, at which the Lord President, Lord Chancellor, Duke of Portland, Marquis Cornwallis, Earls Spencer and Liverpool, Lord Grenville and Messrs. Pitt, Windham and Dundas—assisted. The object of their deliberation was to settle the final departure and instructions of Lord Malmesbury, who is expected to set off on Saturday for Paris, to commence his negociation with the French Directory. The council broke up at half past nine.

Capt. Arundell of the Sally arrived at Bristol from Jamaica, saw a large ship with three decks (one of the Jamaica fleet) take fire, and go down.

A letter from capt Weltham, of the Adriatic, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, dated off Deal October 12, says, "The principal part of the fleet is taken off the island of Belleisle."

An order has been sent to all the out ports, directing that no Genoese ships shall sail, till farther instructions be given on this subject.

The Marquis de Bouille and Mr. Malonet, will shortly sail for St. Domingo, with gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie. That part of the regiments of Montalembert, Hompesch, and Louvestein, which has hitherto remained in England, is destined for that island.

A vessel which arrived from Malaga, yesterday, brings intelligence that an order had come down requiring an account to be rendered on oath, of all British property in the hands of the merchants there, and forbidding the delivering up of any part of it.

A letter from an officer on board the Unicorn frigate, dated Spithead, October 11, after mentioning the arrival of that ship, states the following particulars respecting her cruize: —"We fell in to the westward of Scilly with the Surinam fleet, bound to Amsterdam; we captured four large ships, one brig and a smuggling lugger; all of whom are arrived safe, except the lugger; we could not man any more, being in expectation of falling in with a Dutch frigate of 44 guns. The Governor of Cayenne, and his lady, with all their property, are on board one of these ships."

The Spanish ambassador's furniture and effects are all on sale. The Spanish Consul and charge d'Affairs, M. Las Heras, have taken their passage on board the neutral ship Zeelust, Capt. Jancens.—The ambassador will follow if his health permits.

October 14.

Yesterday a commission passed the great seal, at the lord chancellor's house in Bedford-square, appointing lord Malmsbury ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from this court to the directory of France. His lordship, attended by Messrs. Sylvester, Wiffin, Dreffens, and Brooks, four of his majesty's messengers, will to morrow set off from his apartment at Grenier's hotel, in Jermyn-street, for Paris.

George Ellis, Esq. is appointed secretary to the embassy to Paris, and accompanies the noble earl in his voyage. We have not learnt who is to be his private secretary, nor of what number of persons the establishment is to consist. There is no doubt but from the appointment of a person of lord Malmsbury's consideration, it is intended to give it splendour and stile. Whether this may recommend us to the studied plainness of the French directory, we know not. We understand that the marquis del Campo soon found it politic to abate from the magnificence of his appearance. Laced liveries and superb equippages were too strong a contrast to the grey frocks and fiacres of Paris.

The Spanish consul took his departure from England on Tuesday last. The ambassador still remains for instructions from his court.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10.

This moment we received intelligence, that Portugal has compromised matters with the French republic. It is to pay 20,000,000. and to shut its harbours against the English.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

BETWEEN 3 and 4000 acres of LAND, lying on Cocke's creek, in the county of Mecklenburg—the fertility as well as the pleasant situation of which is so well known, a description is thought unnecessary.

The Land may be divided in such a manner as to suit the purchasers, provided the whole or nearly the quantity can be disposed of. There is on this Land a Dwelling with three rooms below and three above stairs, with a cellar bricked from the foundation, and with a small repair may be made both comfortable and convenient—a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-house, Stable, and Barns. The whole of this plantation is in good order for cropping, and under good fences. One fifth of the purchase money will be expected for this Land on a deed being made the purchaser, and any reasonable credit given for the balance—but a generous discount will be made for all cash paid

On the 4th Tuesday in January next, will be exposed to sale on the above premises, for one half cash, the balance in twelve months, between 40 and 50 choice NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, of different ages. The Stock of CATTLE, HORSES, and HOGS, on a credit of six months, with the plantation utensils—And for cash or tobacco only, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER.

All those to whom the subscriber is indebted, will be obliging enough to wait the above period, when their separate demands shall be nearly or full paid.—Those who do not choose to be thus lenient, will please notify me thereof by letter, or if more agreeable to them receive part of the above property in payment. FRANCIS RUFFIN.

SURRY, October 3, 1796.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of HUNTER & SPAIN, for dealings at their Store in Brunswick, and to SPAIN, HUNTER, & Co. for dealings at their Store in St. Tammany, are earnestly requested to be speedy in making payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the Books, Bonds, Notes, and Accounts—as the whole of the out-standing debts will indiscriminately be lodged in an Attorney's hands to bring suit thereon by the first day of March next; the nature of the above Companies business not admitting of farther indulgence.

JAMES CREIGHTON.

Brunswick county, Nov. 10, 1796. tf

NORFOLK, Nov. 28, 1796.

THE subscriber has for sale a CARGO of LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT, just arrived in the ship Virginia Packet, which will be sold on low terms, to be taken along side the ship in Norfolk harbour. Orders forwarded through the hands of Mr. William Douglass, of Petersburg, will be attended to.

4* BENJAMIN POLLARD.

To be Leased,

To the Highest Bidder, on Wednesday the 28th December, for the term of three years from the first day of *January* next,

The *Town Wharf*, with all

the benefits arising therefrom under the regulations of the Common-Hall. The Wharf to be kept in repair, and returned in good order. Bond and approved security will be required, by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Petersburg, Nov. 22, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And now selling at the Office of the Printer hereof,

The *Virginia & North-Carolina*

ALMANACK,

For the year 1797.

Petersburg, Nov. 21, 1796.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that his business will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requests, that all those who are indebted to him will come forward to adjust and settle their respective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to those who owe him balances above six months. JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE just received an additional supply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Also, a large and general assortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other seasonable Goods, from Liverpool.—Which they offer for sale, on the usual terms, at their store in Bollingbrook Street.

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Swandowns.	Glass and Queens ware assorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Fresh Teas.
Playing Cards, Black Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old.
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muslins.	Bar Iron, Castings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat assortment of Satting, Lustrings, and Persians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea Chinas, in setts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheese, Chocolate, Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

Petersburg, Nov. 26, 1796.

THE subscriber, by virtue of an administration committed to him by the Hustings Court of the Town of Petersburg, will offer for sale, on the first Monday in March next, at the Court house of said Town,

Four valuable Slaves, *to wit:*

An old black woman named Molly, a black man named Billy, a mulatto woman named Charlotte and her two children, and a dark mulatto woman named Betty—The property of Michael Burke, deceased.

Six months credit will be given for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half.

If any person has any just claim to either of the above Slaves, they are desired to come forward and legally establish the same, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold as above.

C. C. DE KLAUMAN, Serjeant of the Town of Petersburg.

On TUESDAY the 20th day of DECEMBER next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, at Flowerdewhundred, the late residence of Mr. Joshua Poythress, deceased,

Thirty five valuable NEGROES,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, and Children, all of whom except two, are under the age of thirty-five and uncommonly likely; among them is a valuable Carpenter, who has served four years apprenticeship.—Also two hundred and fifty barrels of CORN, in small lots to suit purchasers, five good HORSES, three yoke of OXEN, twenty-seven head CATTLE, twenty SHEEP, a large quantity of FODDER, a Wheat Fan, Carts, Plows, and sundry Plantation implements too tedious to enumerate. Twelve months credit will be given on Bonds with undoubted securities being executed—discount it is expected will be allowed on all bonded claims against the Estate, which has been heretofore notified.—One yoke of OXEN, five head of CATTLE, and twenty SHEEP, will be sold for ready money.

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Adm'r of JOSHUA POYTHRESS, deceased.

At the same time will be offered to the highest bidder, for the ensuing year, if not previously engaged by private agreement—the valuable and well known Plantation of Flowerdewhundred, containing upwards of five hundred acres of cleared LAND, in excellent order for croping—with nearly 150 acres laid down in WHEAT, under a very promising aspect—conditionary clauses respecting the Plantation will be notified at the date.

ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Guardian of SUSANNA POYTHRESS.

November 28, 1796.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and its vicinity, for their past favors, and very respectfully informs them that he has opened

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Velvereens, Thickets, Corduroys Fancy Cords and Velverets, broad and narrow Woollen Cloths, Forteens, printed Kerseymeres for Waistcoats, Bandanes all of an excellent quality, variety of Chintz Shawls, purple and straw coloured ditto, Soeffe and pocket Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, variety of Chintz Muslin for Gowns, worth the attention of those Ladies that wish to buy goods of an excellent quality, Tamboured and Plain Muslins, silk plated Stockings, Coloured Cotton ditto, variety Mens and Womens worsted Stockings, Gentlemens Night Caps, Checks and Pillow Fustians.—The public may rest assured that the above GOODS are all fresh, for the subscriber imported them this summer, and as he does not mean to carry on the Business any longer than to sell off his present Stock, he will sell them low for Cash. Country dealers will find it worth their while to purchase, as there will be allowances made to them that buy a quantity. The above GOODS are sold at the Store recently occupied by Mr. Richards in Blandford; by the public's most obedient servant,

J. COOPER.

October 24, 1796.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th of December next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the plantation of ROBERT COCKE, dec. in the county of Southampton,

A PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of the crop of Brandy, Corn and Fodder; 8 or 10,000 feet of plank sawed out of choice timber; the stock of horses, cattle, and hogs, and the plantation utensils.

Also on Tuesday the 20th, will be sold at Swan's Point, in Surry county, the late residence of the said Robert Cocke, deceased, the Stock of Horses (some of which are very valuable) Cattle, and Hogs, the crop of Corn, and Fodder, the Household and Kitchen Furniture, the plantation utensils, &c.—Nine months credit will be given for all sums above 40s. on the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

At the same time the NEGROES on the above mentioned plantations, will be hired out for the ensuing year.—All who have claims against the estate, are desired to make them known, on or before the day of sale; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN NEWSUM, Administrator.

Cabin Point, November 16, 1796.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN out of my stable, in the course of last night, a BLACK GELDING, four years old, about fourteen hands high, just docked and trimmed, both mane and tail, with one hind foot white; he trots, paces and canters well, and carries his head remarkably low. The stole also, a large new saddle, and an elegant plated bit bridle. The saddle had silver bosses, with D. or A. D. thereon. I will give the above reward upon delivery of the horse, saddle and bridle, with the addition of 15 dollars for securing the thief.

AUG. DAVIS.

Richmond, November 28, 1796.

LETTERS

Remaining in the POST-OFFICE, Petersburg, 1st December, 1796.

A.

CAPT. James Affleck, Brig Patty.

B.

Thomas T. Balling. Mrs. Elizabeth Blackley. John Bridley, care Thomas M'Kenzie. Peter Bacon. The Rev. John Brunskill, Amelia, care Roger Atkinson. John Boyle, Dinwiddie. Capt. William Baykin. Joseph Badger. Gundoh Backus.

C.

Joshua Chaffin, Amelia. Richard Cocke, Nottoway. Louis Countelou Lunenburg.

D.

Thomas Divan, Joseph Dupuy, Lunenburg. Armistead Dawes. James Dugger.

E.

James Eaton, care of Mr. Armistead. Dr. George Evans, Chesterfield. George Elliott, care of Robert Colquhoun. Thomas Edger.

F.

Thomas Fenton, care of Mr. Angus. Edward Fisher, care of Mr. Anderson.

G.

William Gunnell. William B. Giles.

H.

Robert Hebblethwaite. Allen Haddon. Carter B. Harrison, Prince George. Charles Williams, Sussex, care Mr. Harding. William Hatchett, Lunenburg. Mr. Heslops. Col. Hampton. Joseph Hooper. Mrs. E. Hopkins.

J.

Miss. Jackson, Cralle & Jones. Henry Izard. Zack. Justis. Rev. Dev. Jarratt.

L.

Seafield Leonard, Prince George. Francis Lewis. Thomas Lewry, Lunenburg, care William Twitty. Widow Long.

M.

Alexander More, Tobacconist, care Mr. M'Lachlin. Dodt. Zack: Macon, Dinwiddie. Dev: J. Manly, 2. James Maugeon. Dodt. Car: Morelovel Capt. John Meredith. George M Fadine. Ebent M'Gowan.

N.

Mons. Nouvet.

P.

John Poup, Brunswick. Stephen Pace. Geny Robert Porterfield, Dinwiddie. Dodt. John Patterson, Nottoway. William Parham, Sussex.

R.

Littleton Ramey, Dinwiddie. Johathan Russell. John Rodgers, Brunswick. Mons. Gall Ritenaut. Mons. Yeardeau. Christain Rice.

S.

Burwell Starke, John Shorris, City Point, care Mr. Graves. Thomas Stroud. Richard Stuart, 2. John Stuart, jun.

T.

James Tobson, Lunenburg.

V.

John Verrell, 2. Mons. Vanofot.

W.

Hubbard Wyatt. John Taylor Warmeley, at the Rev. Mr. Robertsons, Chesterfield. Colin C. Willis. Thomas Wells, on board Brig Fanny. Peter Woodlief, care Hector M'Neill. Frederick Watkins, care Sterling Lewis, Nottoway Courthouse

J. GRAMMER.

Agreeable to a decree of the Worshipful Court of Lunenburg county, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the 20th day of December 1796, and immediate possession given,

A TRACT of Land, belonging to the estate of the late Rev. JAMES CRAIG, dec. lying on Flat-Rock creek, adjoining the lands of Mr. William Taylor, and Mr. Francis Eppes, containing 380 acres.—The purchase money to be paid in two equal annual payments, viz. one half twelve months after the day of sale, and the other half twelve months after the first payment. The land will be shewn by Mr. Jesse Morgan, who lives on the plantation.—Bonds with approved security will be required by

JOHN RAGSDALE,
COVINGTON HARDY, Sen.
WILLIAM BUFORD,
JAMES BUFORD. } Comm'rs.

Lunenburg, Nov. 26, 1796. (ap)

Blank Bills of Exchange for sale at this Office.